THE BIG STATUE OF LIBERTY.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR UNVEILING.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS FOR THURSDAY - THE GODDESS SEEN WITHOUT HER MASK.

The tantalizing canvas mask that has hid the face of the Goddess of Liberty since last Wednesday was taken off for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, as if in compliment to the unusually large crowd of visitors to Bedlow's Island. The steamer Jud Field instead of reappearing, as was promised, was put through another course of repairs, and the big steamer Water Lily took her place, to the great delight of all who have to travel often to the statue's out-of-the-way site.

The island itself looks fresher and cleaner than it has for weeks. The grand stand and the speaker's platform inside the parapets are all up. The ram-parts have been cleared and levelled on the tops and sides and sown all over with grass-seed, which shows signs here and there of beginning to sprout. The unsightly old boards have been burned and the loose stones and rubbish from the work all carted back to the gullies at the island's western end. The hammering is still kept up on the right arm and shoulder-blade of the Goddess but practically, the great figure is ready for unveiling any day.

A bigger mask will be put over the face and the whole head will be veiled with the French tricolor to-morrow. The mask had taken away something of the figure's finer suggestion and broken sadly the delicate arch of the neck and graceful balance of the head. Yesterday under the warm southern sunshine everything was at its happiest, and the enthusiastic pilgrims from the city kept loitering about the fort-walls and the newly opened pier till the last boat backed slowly in to carry them away, loaded down to its bulwarks, to New York.

The flag-ship Tennesses lay all day off the island, but was joined by no other of the North Atlantic Squadren. Preparations for the naval parade go briskly on, however. The Eastern and New-York Yacht C ubs have found it impossible to send any steam vachts for the celebration, must, if not all, of the boots having gone out of commission with the end of the yachting season. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club has promised four steam yachts for Thursday. They will sail under the flag of the New-York Yacht Club in the procession.

The tug-boat Livy, of the Starin Line, and a few other small boats applied yesterday for places. The Society of Amateur Photographers has chartered a steamer and will parade down the river with the rest and then set to catching as many impressions as possible of the great naval spectacle. To simplify matters for those who wish to take part in the procession of craft down the river, the grand marshal has issued the following brief

directions:

The line will form off Forly-fifth-st., the steamer lying there having the right of the line. The others will take their positions at the fring of one gun by the leading vessel. At the second gon the ships will turn with stachant be'm and head down he river. In order to avoid confusion and possible collision, the vessels anchoring above Forly-fifth-st will anchor in alternate bow and quarter-line close order. The route will be from Forly fifth-st, down the eastern side of the river channel, around the line of men-of-war, and up on the western side of the channel between the men-of-war and Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands. It will be high tide at Governor's Island; at 8:24 a.m. (New-York time) and at 8:56 p. m.

to-morrow or on Tuesday. The land parade already promises to reach huge proportions. Until late on Friday it was not quite certain whether or not the First Brigade of the State Guard would parade. Brigadier-General Fitzgerald had asked Governor Hill for an order to call the troops out and thus save the expenses for music. Governor Hill did not actually issue an order, but on Friday, nevertheless, notices were sent to the colonels of regiments in the National Guard in this city that the regiments will parade on Thursday and that the State will pay the bills for bands on that day. Colonel Emmons Clark, of the 7th Regiment, on Friday had received the following telegram from

The Governor, although not issuing orders for a perade on the occasion of the inaururation of Bartholni's Statue of Liberty, desires that the First and Second Brig does may take part in the parade with full ranks, and, to assist the several regiments, has directed that the bills for bands be paid by the State,

JOSIAH PORTER, Adjutant General.

The 7th Regiment had already arranged to march on Thursday, forming at 9:30 a. m. at Fifth-ave. and Fatieth-st. Following is the official order is-

sued yesterday by General Fitzgerald:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
NATION & GUARD, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., New-YORK CITY, Oct. 22, 1886.

General Unders, No. 4.

The Brigade will take part in the patriotic colebra 1. The Brigade will take part in the patriotic colebration commemorative of the unvaling and inaccuration, by the President of the United States, of Barthold's Statue. "Liberty Emighteeing the World," on the 28th instant, parading by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements in conjunction with other unitary, and civic organization, in der the direction of General Charles P. Stone, grand marshal.

2. The formation will be in close column of companies with the right in front, the heads of columns resting ou Fitth-ave, in such streets—probably adjacent to Fiftieth, at,—as shall be designated for the purpose by the grand marshal. Regimental and battery commanders will assemble their commands in season to reach the place of formation at 9:30 o'clock a. in.

3. The Brigade must be ready to march at 9:45 o'clock a. in., and will at the proper signal move into and down Fifth-ave, taking the route prescribed for the parading column, in the following order, viz. 7th, 69th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 7th, 11th and 224 Regiments, 24 and 1st Batteries.

The parading column will be dismissed after pass-B-wing Green, and the several organizations of command will return to their armories by routes to sereafter prescribed.

Detailed instructions indicating the route of march,

5. Detailed Instructions indicating the route of march, point of review, and the streets in which the several organizations are to form will be issued hereafter.

6. The Brizade Staff will report mounted and in full uniform to me presents and boots) at 115 East Thirty-sixth-st, at 9 o'clock a.m.

By command of Brigadier-General Louis Pitzgerald, William J. Hardisg,
Lieut-Col., Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff. [Official.]

Fifth-ave, will be used for the line of march, if it Fifth-ave, will be used for the line of march, if it can possibly be got into condition; otherwise a detour to Madison-ave, at Thirtieth st, will be necessary. At Twenty-sixth-st, if the Madison-ave, route is chosen, the procession will turn across again to Fifth-ave, and pass the reviewing stand close by the Worth Monument. The route will then be down Fifth-ave, to Washington Square, to Broadway, to the Battery. The Second Brigade of Brooklyn, will also take part in the parade.

Some question was raised yesterday as to whether Governor Hill could call out the troops for Thursday, which falls within five days of election day. The section of the Military Code which prohibited a parade of the National Guard in the State on elec-

an esection of the animary code which promitted a parade of the National Guard in the State on election day, or within five days previous, was changed last winter and now reads:

No parade or drill of the National Guard shall be ordered on any day during which an election shall be held, except in case of riot, invasion or insurrection or mulicely changer thereof.

ertered on any day during which an election shall be held, except in case of riot, invasion or insurrection or mainent danger thereof.

With the "five days" clause left out, the National Guard can parade on the day before election if that is desirable.

The following additional applications for places in the parade were received yesterday by the Grand Marshal: Grammar School No. 15. Brooklyn, 150 boys; Young Men's Independent Club, Moodus Drum and Fife Corps, Moodus, Conn.; Sons of Veterans' Musical Association; Posts No. 283, 560, 451, 50, 365, 527 and 544, Grand Army of the Republic, and Post 27, Sons of Veterans, Long Island; Setta d'Itaha, Captain Bellaresa, 100 strong. A general order was issued yesterday appointing Colonel Locke W. Winchester Marshal of the Division of Veteran Military Organizations.

A movement is on foot in this city to have all the theatres open a half hour later than usual on Thursday night, to give their patrons, many of hom will be from out of town that evening, a chance to see the fireworks on the Battery and in the harbor. Most of the prominent theatres—among them Wallack's, the Madison Square, the Lyceum, Bijou Opera House, the Star, the Union Square and Third Avenue, Harrigan's, Dockstader's and the Casino—have already made an agreement to open not earlier than 8:30 p. m. or 9 p. m.

It has not yet been decided whether the public offices will be closed in Brooklyn on Thursday, but it is probable that they will and that Mayor Whithey will issue a proclamation inviting all citizens to take part in the derionstrations and close their places of business. The Mayor had a conference yesterday with General McLeer, and Colonel Frothingham, of the Second Brigade; Alderman Obena, Commissioner Carroll, and Dr. Waison and A. H. Osborn, representing the society of Old Brooklynfites, in regard to the part the city should take in deningence of the new decide that on account of the indeningence of the reduction of the on account of the indeningence of the reduction of the order inspection of th he exercises.

General McLeer said that on account of the in-

General McLeer said that on account of the in-definitioness of the order issued by the Adjutant-General of the State he would not say which regi-ments would join in the parade, but at least three will take part. Mr. Carroll said that 250 police-men would be spared for the parade and they would have a band of music. Further details will be ar-ranged after the Aldermen make the necessary ap-propriations of funds, which it is expected they will de to-morrow.

No action has been taken by the Board of Educa-tion toward closing the public schools on Thurs-lay. President Simmons said yesterday that as

nothing would be done the schools would be open

nothing would be done the schools would be open as usual.

A. M. Underhill, agent of the Guion Steamship Line, and commander of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., has chartered the steamer Morrisania for the comrades of the Post after the parade on Thursday, to witness the unveiling of the statue and the fireworks in the evening.

The formal reception of the French delegates by the American Committee will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. The entire house is to be decorated and ornamented with flags, banners, flowers, plants, trailing vines, &c. Senator Evarts and Frederic R. Condert will be the orators of the evening. MM. Bartholdi, Ferdinand DeLesseps, and Minister Lataivre, of France, will also be present. Five choral societies are to assist, and nearly every French organization in the city will take part. After the ceremonies the guests will listen to a concert for which the following artists have volunteered to assist. Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mme. Trebilli, Miss Adele Margulies, Ovide Musin, V. Daugon and A. Van der Stucken. The reception is in the hands of the Cercle Francais de l' Harmonie.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, in refusing to carry out the wishes of its members to close on Batthold Day, in keeping with the action of other commercial bodies, have been criticised as lacking the sentiment of Americanism and intraditude to the French needs of the seems strange that on this strand and important occasion—expressive of the freing of the French toward our own—that any body of American clitzens could be so lost in the matter of eigents and quarters as to be willing to be stigmatized as an un-American, unparticule and selfish body of citizens.

Aiready the other commercial bodies in the city, alive to the spirit of the occasion and in keeping with the southment of the propie of New-Tork, have resolved to close on that day, and it has been left to the Stock Exchange to stand out alone, against the feeling of the people, as a class of citizens who know no gratitude, respect or homer to any pone, unless dollars and cents accompany the same. Does anyhody doubt that if the position were changed, and the French people received a statue emblements of liberty and their friendship for us, that the Paris Bourse would refuse to close for one day and not show their appreciation of the motives that prompted the gift!

The Mayor of New-York, in keeping with the desires of the citizens, will close up the punite offices on that day, and representatives of commercial bodies from

made in placing the Status of Liberty in the Harbor.

Come, centlemen of the Stock Exchange, throw of that lethargy into which your Governing Committee has placed you and fall in line. Be patriotic. You know that on that day business wight as well ne suspended, for little business will be done in the Exchange or elsewhere. Arise to the importance of the occasion and procided not the citizens of New-York that the eighths and querters are not so precious as to be purchased at the price of universal condemnation, scorn, and pointed out as members of an unpatriotic and the American body.

EXCHANGE PLACE. New-York, Oct. 23, 1886.

BARTHOLDES GREAT WORK.

HOW IT WAS MADE AND PUT IN PLACE.

THE WORK OF THE TWO COMMITTEES REVIEWED-

THE PEDESTAL AND THE GODDESS. The colossal Statue of Liberty, so long in pr ess of erection on Bedlow's Island, will be un veiled next Thursday with all the pomp and ctrcumstance of a great National ceremony. Now that the work of both the French and American committees is virtually over, one can look back on the progress of their great undertaking with some sense of its difficulties and triumphs.

Public interest in the statue has never been at so high a pitch as now. Bartholdi's name is on every one's lips and the talk of the coremonic of the unveiling in every one's ears. The story of the statue's growth is an interesting one and many people may care to read it in detail as it has come from time to time from Bartholdi and his friends.

to last is a checkered one and goes back through all sorts of delays and difficulties for almost twenty years. It was, strangely enough, just at the many and while the horrors of the Commune were still raging in Paris that M. Laboulaye, the founder of the French-American Union, first ing in this country a joint nemorial of the strug-gles of French and Americans in the Revolution and sent the young scalptor Barthelli to the United States to find, if possible, some suitable and happy idea. The first suggestion of the statue, perhaps, dates still further back to a din per given under the Emrire by M. Laboulave at his country-house, Glavieny near Versailles, M. LABOULAYE'S HOPES AND FANCIES.

It was at that dinner at Glaviany in 1865, as artholdi himself says, that his mind was first edly and enthusiastically to follow. The after dinner talk of M. Labou'ave's guests had fallen upon gratitude between nations. Some one saihat such a thing as national gratitude could no exist. Italy no longer felt grateful for the good offices of France in 1859; even with the United States France could no more count on the remembrance of the past.

Whatever might be the case with Italy, he said with America France had still a greater sympathy than with any European nation. America's feel ing toward France, too, was not one of simple gratitude. It was based on the remembrance of a community of thought and struggles and aspira tions. And when bearts had once beaten together something always remained behind among nations as among individuals. This, he continued, was the basis of the sentiment felt in the United States toward France, a sentiment honorable to Americans as well as French, and if a monument were to be built in America as a memorial of in de: endence it would be most natural to have it built by a united effort, to make it the common

Five years after, in the midst of the war with Germany, Bartholdi found himself recurring again to this conversation. The war was soon over an t his native province, Alsace, shut against him. He his native province, Alsace, shut acainst him. He resolved to travel for a year and visit the country in which his interest had been so sharply aroused. In a month or two he found himself a ain at M. Laboulaye's house near Versailles. With him were M. Lafayette, Henri Martin Remusal, Volumski and De Gasparin. The talk turned once more on the feeling of America for France. M. Laboulaye took up his old views again and declared that without a doubt by 1876 there would be a strong particle and France more work.

America.

"Go to see that country." he said to Bartholdi. "Go to see that country, he said to Barthoun, "You will study it and brint back your impressions. Propose to our friends over there to make a monument in common in remembrance of the ancient friendship between France and the United States. We will take up a subscription in France. If you find a happy idea, we are con inced that it will be successful on both continents, and we it will be successful on both continents, and we shall do a work which will have a far-reaching

moral effect."

Bartholdi tells all this in his modest little sketch of the work of the French Committee. And in these two conversations at M. Laboulave's the zerm of the French-American Union's project

may be found. BARTHOLDI'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The sculptor thought over some plans for the proposed monument on the way out, but only hazily. Suddenly one beautiful spring morn'ng steaming up through the Narrows into New-York Bay, the moment of inspiration came and the sculptor saw in fancy the majestic figure of Liberty towering with her torch over the bastions of old Fort Wood, lighting the crowded harbor with its tributary rivers and the vast, black-hued cities on their borders, the very image of a teeming,

populous miniature world. With all his travels in America that impression grew only sharper and more defined. Before returning to France he made a water color drawing of the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, and showing it to various prominent men in America, in the Union League Club in New-York more par ticularly and in Philadelphia-to whom M. Labou laye had given him letters of introduction, he soon discovered that he could look for support in the United States-that, as he says, the draft drawn by the French Committee on American sentiment would not be protested. M. Laboulaye had had some correspondence already with John Jay and others respecting the monument; but though the interest which Bartholdi mentions was no doubt aroused, no formal action was taken until the sculptor's second visit here.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN UNION. Going back to France, Bartholdi ran over his impressions to M. Laboulaye and his friends and

laid before them the plan for a statue in New-York Harbor. They adopted it with enthusiasm A committee was organized un ler the name of the French-American Union, and Bartholdi set to work to make his first models. The full plan of the Union was made public at the end of 1874, and

subscription lists were soon ejeculating throughout France. A good deal of money came in at on and more was promised. The actual moulding of the huge cast began in

1875. The birth of the statue was celebrated on November 6 of that year by a dinner at the Hotel du Louvre, at which the American Minister. Mr. Washburne, and all the prominent members of the French-American Union were present. The right hand of the goddess was struck off in its colossal proportions and sent to the Centennial Exhibtion at Philadelphia in 1876.

of the French jury for the exhibition. The unveiling of his statue of Lafayette, which was ordered by the French Government as a gift to he City of New-York in acknowledgment of the lief sent to Paris after the siege, an I which now stands in Union Square, gave him an opportunity to push matters among his New-York friends.

A call for a meeting at the Century Club w issued by William M. Evarts, John Jay, W. H Wickbam, S. D. Babcock, William H. Appleton and Richard Butler. There the plan of the French Committee was talked over with Bartholdi an Rochambeau and an American Committee was Mr. Evarts was its chairman and Richard Butler its secretary. Sub-committees were appointed and weekly meetings were held for a time. The question of procuring legislation from Congress was the most important

After some drawbacks and delays a joint reso ution was introduced accepting the statue an i set ting apart a site on either Governor's or Bedlow's Island for the statue, and on February 22, 1877 it passed both houses. General W. T. Sherman was sent on to decide between the two and wisely onfirmed Bartholoi's choice. Fort Wood was given up as a military post and turned over to the use of the American committee.

TARDY GROWTH OF THE STATUE. Bartholdi went back to France in the fall of 1876. The political crisis that came toward the end of MacMahon's Presidency had had a disas trous effect on the affairs of the French-American Union. Subscriptions had almost c ased to comin and word was sent to the American committee that the work on the foundation and pedestal of the Statue had better be postponed for a year or two. It was not until 1879 that money enough was raised in France to pay the bare expenses of the work on the Statue.

In 1878, however, Bartholdi, sanguine and un launted as ever, executed the head for the Paris Exposition. The other parts followed at intervals and by July, 1880, the French committee saw its way clear to report substantial progress to the American committee and to fix a probable date for the completion of the Statue. On October 24, 1881, the anniversary of the surrender of framework and of the base were put in place and Levi P. Morton, then United States Min star to France, was invited to drive the rivet of the first icce which was to be mounted. The Statue wa-nearly finished in 1883, but the work on the edestal here was so backward that it was decided

s leave the completed goadess on exhibit it is while in Paris.

Finally, on July 4, 1884, Count Ferdinand decesers, who had succeeded M. Laboulaye as resident of the French committee, turn of the tatue over formally to the United States through it Morton. It stood six months longer waiting or the completion of the pedestal. It seemed for the completion of the pedestal. It seemed for the completion of the pedestal. for the completion of the pedesial. It seems to a time that if would have to wnit forever and the work of takine it down was be un in bonuary, 1885, with many misrivines. The pieces were racked carefully in 210 cases and stowed on board the French man-of-war Isere at Rouen. The Statue was insured for about half its value. The lesses had an extremely rough cover end, and to cut back once to Rouen to escape a storm, turbile the healest of New York she was met by the first back once to know to be an a second of contails the harbor of New-York she was met by the French North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral La Combe and esconted into the Par with Reinz colors. The Stere reached New-York in June, 1885. The vices of the Statue were in the red over to Bedlow's Is'an I and were stered there until last Max, when the work of setting up the great conder goldess for the last time was

The American committee could do nothing, of course after obtaining the grant of a site from Congress but wait for the signal from M. Bartholdi and his friends to break ground for the tatue's pedestal. In 1882 some preliminary steps were taken. A public meeting was held in the Academy of Music on November 28 of that year, and the taking of subscriptions was pushed vigorously.

Work on the foundation inside the old fort was pegun in the string of 1883 and the foundation itself was finished before the end of that year. In the spring of 1884 the corner-stone of the pedestal was laid and a few tiers of granite were added now and then from month to month. The first bit of inthusiasm was over and the subscription list hung fire. Statuettes, photo-rachs of

were struck off by the committee and offered for sale, but the returns grew smaller and smaller One hundred and seventy-five thousand dellars had been raised by the summer of 1884 and the committee's persuasive powers were apparently broken.

The New-York Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the work on the nelestal. But Governor Cleveland vetoed it, to the great disgust of the managers of the Pedestal Fund, as unconstitutional. A still greater disappointment came with the winter of 1884-'85. A bill appropriating \$100,000 was introduced during the short session of Congress and failed through the neglect of the Committee on Appropriations to insert the item in

In March, 1885, when the statue was almost ready for shipment and the American Committee in a state of thickening despair, The Borld nnexpecteuly undertook to raise the \$100,000 still needed, and opened a subscription list of its own for that purpose. By July a total of \$102,006 39 was turned into the Pedestal Fund. This tided the committee over the fall and winter of 1885, and served, indeed, to finish the massive pedestal in April, 1886.

April, 1886.
The iron framework and braces for the support of the statue were put up in May and June, and on July 12 the work on the copper plating itself was begun. Many of the huge pieces boxe: up so long.

begun. Many of the huge pieces boxe: up as long, shaken about in so many bandlings and exposed to a great variety of temperatures, and diatened out of their original shape. There was a great deal of delay from time to time in reforming them, and the summer was nearly gone before the goddess's sairts even were litted fairly to her waist.

For the last month or more almost daily note has been made of the slow progress of riveting the vast copper sheaths together of and the gradual softening of the heavy lines and surfaces which looked so coarse and vaque aground, to the e say, graceful airy symmetry of the splendid figure as it now stands ready for next Thursday's unveiling. The statue was practically finished on October 16. From that day, at least, the American Committee will always date its first moment of relief.

Only the final presentation of the 28th remains, and this eighth wonder of a Colossus and Pharos combined will then pass after ten years of arduous trusteeship from the hands of the American Committee into those of the light-house author, ties of the United States.

THE SITE AND THE FOUNDATION.

Bartholdi himself chose Bedlow's Island fifteen years ago for the site of his great monument. No spot, in fact, could have been a happier one for the purpose. From the shores of the Bay the level islet locks like the mere natural base of the vast statue and its solid-faced pedestal.

Cut away from any rival objects large or small, dwarfed or dwarfing, the colossal figure stands clearly against the free background of water, land and sky, blending with them easily and simply, like an image drawn, as the goddess is, on their own scale. And if the great bronze figure fits, like one of its own rivets in the copper sheath, into the surroundings of son and sky, the granite pedestal finds, a ready-made support in the double starshaped inner walls of old Fort Wood. The base of the pedestal is almost hidden from

the outside behind them, and when the old parade ground is filled in and the sodded terrace slopes gently downward from the crown of the founda-tion over them to the sea-wall below, their tops. will make an easy break half-way where the stair-

cases will breaden out into spacious platforms, and benches will be ranged for loiterers in the pleasant weather. The outworks of the fort have disappeared; so have the powder-houses and the sally-ports. The bastions themselves will soon be buried in the dirt. Only the small sea-battery with

buried in the dirt. Only the small sea-battery with its guns freshly polished for display, not use, will be left to remind one in a year or two that Bedlow's Island was once a Goverament post.

The bulk of the pedestal's foundation will, of course, be out of sight when the landscape gardener has finished his work on the approaches to the staine. It starts, in fact, beneath the old parade ground at thirteen feet above the mean low-water mark. In shape it is something like a truncated pyramid, with a gentle slope.

It does not rise, however, with a continuous wall, but with a series of great layers of concrete, each one a trifle smaller than the one it rests upon. That top reaches up above the fort-walls, fifty-two-feet

one a trille smaller than the one it rests upon. I not top reaches up above the fort walls, lifty-two feet ten inches from the base. There is no break to the very top. The whole thing is a wast mass of concrete and rock which masures on its upper face about sixty-five feet square.

A WELL-BUILT PEDESTAL.

The pedestal proper at its base is sixty-two fee square, and begins at an elevation above tide-water of sixty-five feet. In the middle of each face, just on a level with the proposed terrace, is a doorway, five feet wide and thirteen feet high. On each side of every door is a projecting disk of stone or which the arms of the United States and of France will be cut in relief. Above the doors is a broad band of stone running around the pedestal and broken into forty smooth-faced medallions, ten on each side, on which the coats-of-arms of the various States will propably be placed. Still higher than the medallions are four large panels, twenty-three feet and six inches long and five feet and three inches from top to bottom. These will also be

covered with appropriate inscriptions and designs. With the panels a decided break in the pedestal proper occurs. The sides shrink in a foot or two and the smooth stone-work of the first section is succeeded by a free rough-edged arrangement which relieves the eye and gives a chance for further smooth work higher up. From the base of the pedestal to the top of the big panels is seventytwo feet and eight inches. Here the four walls recede, except for a halt-dozen feet at each corner. and leave four balconies, each five feet and eight inches in width, set off with a low stone rail and

inches in width, set off with a low stone rail and four tall gramte pillars. Doors open from the balconies on the shaft inside, around which the spiral stair winds dizzily and up which an elevator will probably run some day. These shaded balconies are a delightful retreat after the long, hot camb, and from them spread out on every side is that ever-changing picture of the bustling harbor, the far-off hills tipped with blue and green, and the dense black patches of house-tops, towers and spires.

Where the walls join again there is a jutting frieze of piain granite, crowned with a low open balcony on which four doors open again from the shaft within. Here the third section begins. The walls contract several feet, though the balcony rail breaks the sharpness of the effect from below. It is but a few tiers now to the top of the pedestal, hid from view by the rich drapery of the goddess's funic. The topmost platform is thirty-nine feet and four and three-eightns inches square and 154 feet above low-water mark.

The pedestal is in its way a most graceful and modest streature. It is neither monotoneus par

feet above low-water mark.

The pedestal is in its way a most graceful and modest structure. It is neither monotonous nor heavy, and has been made to look smaller than it really is. The goddess, in fact, gains in point of elevation by this suppression, and towers easily over everything close, but the effect is in no way forced or still-like. The soft gray shade of the podestal blends well with the reddish brown of the copper, and the whiteness of the rough quoins shows far across the water in the slanting rays of the early morning or late afterneon sun. The shows far across the water in the slanting rays of the early morning or late afterneon sun. The grantic used is from a quarry on Leete's Island in Connecticut, and the size of the blocks made the building of the pedestal one of the heaviest pieces of masonry ever undertiken about New-York. General Charles P. Stone was the chief engineer of the work. Richard M. Haut the architect and David H. King, p., the builder. The pedestal cost in all about \$250,600.

THE GODDESS'S GREAT STRENGTH. Bartholdi has given some account of the work on the statue in his sketch for the French-American Union. After settling down on a particular image of Liberty he made a tiny model, less than four feet high. This first study was followed by a figure nearly nine feet high, which was then enlarged four times by the ordinary processes. The result ing model measured about thirty-four feet in height. This was made as accurate as possible and then divided into sections, each one of which was to be enlarged once more four times. No further changes could now be made; the sculptor could only aim at great precision and a subjection every-

only atm at great precision and a where of minor details.

The sections were reproduced quadrapled in plaster on a frame of tath. Each nair-head and point had to be measured six times and verified as often; and with 1,500 points, some 18,000 measurements were necessary. Wooden moulds and the conject the forms was then taken in detail with sheets of lead, and the copper sheets worked over more accurately.

Once is shape they were knit together from point

Once in shape they were knit forether from point to point by iron braces, which were forged into the form of the cop er when its outline was completely modelied. The copper pieces were then brought together and fastenel on the powerful trusswork of iron beams, which now serves as a support for the whole envelope of the statue. The core of this trusswor is a sort of pylon with four points of attachment, each point held in place by three bolted braces six inches in diameter and running twenty-five let tillo the measure of the foundation to a

frame of fron beams.

These details are given because they serve to settle conclusively the question of the statue's settle ronclusively the question of the statue's power of resistance to high winds. Taken as a basis the hercest hurricanes recorted in either Europe or America, calculations have shown that the goddess could withstand any known gale.

COLOSSAL SIZE OF THE FIGURE.

The status measures 151 feet and 1 inch from the bottom of the plinth to the tip of the torch dame, and stands in all 305 feet and 11 inches above low-water mark. The forelinger of the goddess's light hand is over seven feet long and over four feet in circumference at the second joint. The eye is two feet wide and the nose more than three leet long. The total weight of the statue is about twenty-live tons; it cost in making over a million of frame.

twenty-live lons; it cost in making over a million of frame.

The Goddess of Liberty is the largest work of its kind that has ever been completed. The legendary Colossus of Rhodes cond not possibly have had the shape or bigness attributed to it. The colossal statue of Arminius, in Bavaria, is about ninety-four teet in height; that of St. Charles Borromeo on the shores of Lake Maggiore, seventy-five feet. The Virgin of Pay comes next, bity-two feet, and foot shorter. All of them shrink out of countenance heads the giractic graves figure on Raddow's peside the gigantis copper figure on Bedlow'

The colossal in art, it is generally understood, The colossal in art, it is generally understood, can be used to express only a limited number of ideas. It must represent, if possible, some vast abstraction, and carry with it always the suggestion of power, majesty or infinity. Its peculiar effect is that of the physically sublime, touched and heightened by the idea of moral -ublimity. And so it is not the mere legendary goddess, with more than manly strength and more than womanly stateliness, clear-eyed, and wise and patient, like Minerva, that the sculptor means really to represent.

represent.
The figure of a graceful, deep-browed woman is there, whose richly-pleated robes hang in soft rounded folds about her shapely breast and limbs, the pure, clear face, and the luxuriant hair crowned with a sparking diadem of light. But through it all shines, as it ought to shine, the suggestion of that eager, prosetyting passion for that eager, prosetyting passion for pulled their blood in France and in America, and which, if in modern days only one of a sheaf of memories, is for both countries the most prized of them all.

This, at least, is the inspiration Bartholdi has

them all.

This, at least, is the inspiration Bartholdi bas striven to put into the great statue. It is on this that he and M. Laboulaye have counted for the figure's "far-reaching moral effect,"

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL David P. Wolf, employed by a jeweller at No. 23 Maiden Lane, is the only son of a mother who believes him faultiess. Frank Cooper, of No. 212 Fulton-st., on Friday met young Frank Cooper, of No. 212 Fulton-st., on Friday met young Wolf in the street, and represented himself as a private detective named Zout. He told the young man that he had been hired to watch him by the joweller, who snapected him of having made away with jewelry and diamonds. The fellow said that he knew something of Wolfs habits and that he would make some impleasant disclosures to the young man's mother unless Wolf gave him \$100. Wolf gave him \$10 and promised to give him the rest in a few days. The case was reported to inspector Byrnes and Detective-Sergeants Heidelberg and Dolan get Wolf to write a letter to Zout, asking him for an interview at Church and Barciay sts, when the \$50 would be ready for him. When he appeared he was arrested by the detectives. He made a show of resistance, but was soon handenfied. At the Tombs Police Court yesterlay the prisoner was charged with blackmail. Judge White would have taken Wolf's complaint against him, but on the detectives frequest remanded Cooper until to-day.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT MEDCALFE.

The funeral of Lieutenant William M. Medcaife, U.S. A., who was killed by the explosion of a shell at Sandy Hook on Welnesday, took place at the house of R. C. Deldsser, an old friend of the family, at No. 166 Deanast, Brooklyn. The body was brought from Sandy Hook on the tung Captans Witipple and Field and Lieutenants floren, Bror. Crosier and Brown, wearing full-dress uniform, acted as pall-bearers. Over the coffin was spread the Nati nat flag. The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Chopkin at Governor's Island, tead the Professant Episcopal scripe for the dead, and the Dudley Brick Quartette sing "Lend Kindly Light," "Abide with Me," and "Pass Every Earthly Joy." The burial was in the family plot at Greenwood.

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

XXI.
THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Copyright, 1886.
Grant atways regarded the French occupation of Mexico and the establishment of the Empire of Maximilian as a part of the attempt to subvert our own Republic, and his indignation at the course of Napoleon III. on this continent was both active and outspoken, even during the war. I often heard him declare at City Point that as soon as we had disposed of the Confederates we must begin with the Imperialists; and when the Rebellion was actually crushed, it became his first object to insure the expulsion of the French from the neighboring country. On the first day of the grand review at Washington in 1865 he harried Sheridan off to Texas, not leaving him time to witness the concusion of the pageant, and gave him secret orders to watch the course of events on the Rio

Grant in leed at this time hoped that Johnson could be induced to issue a peremptory demand for the with Irawal of the French, and in case of noncompliance at once offer armed assistance to the Republicans. With this hope he moved a large body of troops to the frontier, and Sheridan understood that he was not to be over-cautious about provoking the Imperial forces on the other side.

But the government of Johnson did not stare Grant's views. It is probable that the President houself might have been brought to concur in them, but Seward was entirely opposed to the course that Grant recommended. It was the difference between the soldier and the diplomatist. Grant was for prompt action, peremptory demands, menaces, and, if necessary, war, though he did not believe that war would be necessary: Seward hoped to accomplish the same object by waiting for events, by skilful management, by diplomatic notes and protocols. Besides this, Seward may have thought the province his own, that he was entitled to bring about the result in his own way and achieva the triumph that belonged to his own Department. At any rate he did his best to thwart the plan proposed by Grant, and as he was in the Cabinet and besides in harmony with the President's domestic policy, he won the day. His views finally controlled the action of the Government. It was some little while, however, before the contest was decided, and when Grant first found the influence of the Secretary hostile, he was not at all discouraged, although displeased. Since he could not have the assistance of Seward, he resorted to means of his own devising. For he was very much in earnest, and believed that dilatory diplomacy might, result in the establishment of an empire in Mexico.

Three months after the close of the war he sent General Schofield, in whose ability and discretion he had great confidence, on a peculiar errand. Schofield was nominally ordered to make an inspection of the troops on the Rio Grande, but he was furnished with a leave of absence with permission to visit Mexico. This had been granted with the concurrence of the President, who had full knowledge of the object in view.

At the same time Grant wrote to Sheridan that there must be a large amount of captured ordnance in his com nand, as well as "simitar articles" left there by discharged Union soldiers Sheridan was directed to send none of these " articles" to the North. Rather place them," said Graut, " convenient to be permitted to go into Mexico, if they can be got into the hands of the defenders of the only government we recognize in that country." He continued :

ment we recognize in that country." He continued:

I hope Ganeral Schodeld may go with orders to receive these articles, but i he does not i know it will meet with general approval to let him have them, if centrary orders are not received. It is a fixed det rain atom on the part of the people of the United Stites, and i think my est safe in saying on the part of the President also, that an empire shall not be esta-sisted on this continuously that are of foreign sayonets. A war on the part of the Dailest stites is to be avoided, if receible, but it will be better to go to war now, when but little are given to the Mexicans will settle the question, than to have in prospect arreater war sure to come if helayed until the empire is established. We want, then, to all the Mexicans without giving cance of war between the United States and Frince. Between the would be empire of Maximilian and the United States all silicely can easily be extited on observed toward he for the last four years. Thus is a little initialist as a letter of instructions to be governed by. I hope with this you may receive these instructions in more positive terms. With a knowledge of the facts before you, nowever, that the greatest desire is fell to see the Liberal Government restored in Mexica, and no doubt exists of the strict | stace of our right to demand this and enforce the demand with the whole strength of the discussion action that will all your livel recomment in a less days that you be directed to descharge all the mean tew days that you be directed to discharge all the may not think can be spared from the Department of fex, where they are gives transportation to task homes all who desire to return. Fou are aware that exists orders permit discharged solders for relam their arms at acconfirmments at low rules. Taxol in orders.

This letter was delivered to Schodeld to carry to Sheritan. It was on the 25th of July, 1865, that Grant wrote: "It is the fixed determ nation of the people of the United States that an empire shall not be established on this continent by the aid of foreign bayonets"; and on the 6th of September following Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Bigelow, our Minister to France: "We do not insist or claim that Mexico and the other States on the American continent shall adopt the political institutions to which we are so earnestly attached, but we do hold that the people of those countries are to exercise the free tom of choosing and establishing institutions like our own, if they are preferred. The Altiference in tone and language between the sollier and the state on a was indicative of the difference in the means they desired to employ, to accomplish, nevertheless, the same end,

Grant did not write to Schofield for nearly a year, but on the 24th of March, 1866, he said to that officer:

officer:

I have never written to you since your departure, for two reasons: First, because I was affail to send turough the mails, less the letter should fad into tas hands of the French antaorties. Second, because I could not say anything which would be agreeable to Mr. Sewar I, and did not like, therefore, to send by his mid. I might add a shird reason and say that Mr. S. keeps the whole question between the United States and Mexico so be ogged that I know not sing readly to write upon the so seet that you do not learn from the sapers of the country. It looks to me very much as it Mr. reward's policy was to hoof the Government and let the Imperial setablishment take its chances for success or failure. If he has a partiality in the matter, I think it learns to imperial success. In this matter, however, it may do how injustice. One thing is certain, however, with the present policy, and it looks as if it was to centime, the friends of the Liberal Government of Mexico can do nothing to help it. Under these circumstances I would say there is no necessity for your remaining longer abroad, unless your instructions require it. . If I was to try to give you any positive information in regard to our relations with Mexico, or with the man what I have here stated, nor nothing more distanted in the first particular in their determination that his reign on this continent shall case. Another election will promably bring this latter fart clear before his vision. I regret that his expulsion had not been the closing seens in the great stringle through which the contributed largely to protract.

It will be noticed that Grant speaks of the expul-

It will be noticed that Grant speaks of the expulsion of the "Emperor of the French," evidently regarding the Mexican potentate as only the tool of his great prototype in France.
On the 20th of July, 1866, Grant wrote to Sheridan:

On the 20th of July 1866, Grant wrote to Sheridan:
Your dispatch relative to selling the arms at Brownsville to the Liberals was referred by me to the President, strongly recommended. I also saw the President in person about it, who said: "Why can't we let them have them?" The subject will be up before the Cabinet today, and as Seward is absent, I am in hopes it will be decided to let them go. Whether tais is done or not the Liberals are now getting arms. I got the Seretary of the Treasury to give clearances for a large lot of arms for Brownsville, for export beyond the limits of the United States. Some are now on the way, and others will follow. There has been smirlely too much lukewarmness about Washington in Mexican aftairs. I am atrial that it may yet cause us trouble. It looks to me very much as it Napoleon was going to settle the European quarrel in his own way, thus making himself stronger than ever before. If he does, will be not compol Austria to sustain the imperial Government with such and as he will give? This looks to me to be the dancer to applicated. You and I should, and we have done it, sait the Liberal cause by giving them all the sneonragement we can. A Minister to the Liberal Government whas seen confirmed, but he is idling about Washington, waiting for Mr. S. to give him his instructions.

On the 30th of July Grant wrote again to Sheridan: "Since the repeal of our neutrality laws I am in hopes of being able to get authority to dispose of all our surplus ammunition within your command to the Liberals of Mexico. Seward is a powerful practical ally of Louis Napoleon, in mr opinion, but I am strongly in hope that his aid

judge the objects of Santa Anna and Mr. Seward correctly I do not know. But I do not believe that either of these parties is favorable to the Liberal cause. My own opinion is that the interest of the United States and duty is to see that foreign interference with the adairs of the continent are put an end to. There is but one Government in Mexico that has seer been recognized by the United States, and we must respect the claims of that Government and airwance its interests in every way we can. It is probable that you may have an opportunity of it ights the designs of Santa Anna should he attempt to send a tores to the Rio Grande. Should his designs be infinited to the Government of Mexico with which we are at peace, the same duty in obedience to our own neutrality laws compels us to prevent the fitting out of exceditions hostile to that Government that existed in the case of the Fenlau movement aranest our Northera neighbor. There is but one party, one Government in Mexico, whose complaints or wishes have claim to respect from us. No policy has been adopted by our Government which authorizes us to interiere directly on Mexicas soil with that country, but there is nothing that I know of to precent the free passage of people or material going through our territory to the sid of the recognized Government, accounted the read a silve wing the same thing when the object is to make war upon that Government, accounted for the most accomplished doctor of laws to turn the neutrality acts both

doctor of laws to turn the neutrality acts both ways mere skilfully to suit his own purposes. Yes who can contest the logic of Grant's reasoning or the justice of his conclusions?

But however profoundly he disapproved of Seward's course, Grant had no desire to criticise or censure a member of the Government before the country. He had a soldier's regard for official propriety, and besides he could not but entertain a genuine admiration for many points in Seward's character as well as for his public services. On the 31st of October he wrote again to Sheridan :

the 31st of October he wrote again to Sheridan:
Since the publication of your letter of the 23d inst., to
Brevet Brigadier-General Sedgwick, it may be possible
that you or I may be called on for a copy of the instructions under which you gave such instructions. My letter
of the 9th of October contained some passages which it
would not be well to give to the public, and were confidential, though it gives authority for just the instructions you have given to General Sedgwick, barring perhaps calling Maximilian a buccaneer. I have thought it
groper to renew my letter to you for official record, learing out the objectionable passages [those referring to
seward! Do not understand we as shrinking from the
responsibility of the letter I wrote to you. On the contrary, I am d lighted with your letter. It will have a
great effect in sustaining the cause of Juarez both by encouraging his adherents and by discouraging other
inctions. In view of the fact that Max and the French
are about going out of Mexico, it might have been well to
have left out the term buccaneer. If, however, the explanation is called for, I will be gial even of the use of
that expression.

Thus the matter dragged along for nearly two

Thus the matter dragged along for nearly two years, Grant doing everything in his power to Seward opposing Grant's measures if not his object. ia every possible way. In conversation with journalists and other leaders and makers of opinion Grant constantly sought to create a public feeling in favor of doman ling the withdrawal of the French. I remember on one occasion, at a reception given to him at the Union League Club in New-York, he so far departed from his custom and did violence to his ordinary inclination as to force himself to utter a few words in public, almost speech, indicating how strongly he desired the intervention of our Government.

The country, however, did not respond very ardently to these atterances, and I have no doubt now that Seward's policy was more in accord with the general sentiment. The nation did not feel so keenly as Grant on the subject, nor did it apprehend the danger that he saw in delay. There was a prevalent belief that Louis Napoleon's only object in Mexico had been frustrated when Lee surrendered, and that the French were certain to withdraw if allowed to do so without unnecessary humiliation. Indeed, had the Nation been polled the majority would probably have endured the tablishment of a monarchy in Mexico rather than engage at that time in another war.

Nevertheless the departure of the French and the lownfall of Maximilian were doubtless accelerated by the urgency of Grant and the knowledge Napoleon hat of Grant's popularity and influence. The French Minister to the United States, the Marquis de Montholon, was married to an Americau, and doubtless reported the situation carefully to his master. Grant took good care that the envoy should know his views. I visited the Montholons frequently, and he instructed me to bring up the subject often and to be explicit in expressing

In 1867 the French were finally with frawn and Maximilian was left to his fate. He was speedily captured, and then a determined effort was made to save his life. Foreign Governments addressed our own on the subject, and Mr. Seward made a formal application to the Mexicans in the ex-Emperor's behalf. But the Liberal Government took the ground that Imperial pretenders in its learn they attempted to overthrow the Mexican Republic, and that the traitor was as guilty who moun ed a throne as it he had endeavor at to overture one. Maximilian was tried like any other individual who sought to subdue the institutions of the State; he was found guilty and shot—a concurred in the abstract justice and the political propriety of the act. Attempts were made to induce him to recommend clemency, for his influence would have been very great with the Mexicans, who knew how ardently he had supported their cause, but he isternly refused to interfere. Indeed, his in arct advice to the Mexican Minister at Washington, doubtless communicated to his Government, was in favor of meting the same punishment to a crowned offender as to humbler a prits.

He never forgave the Bonapartes. When he was in England and a guest at my house, he was invite by Mr., now Sir Algernon Borthwik, the proprietor of the Morning Post, a man of political and social importance, and who had been a stanch friend of Napoleon III. The party was a breakfast in the country to meet the Prince Impecial; Grant declined the invitation politicly; but he said to me that ne was unwiting to snow any court-sy of a significant character to the son of the man who had so injured this country at the moment of its greatest peril. I went to the party, for forthwick had always been civil to me, and when I was presented to the Prince he inquired very couric, and that the traitor was as guilty who moun ed

its greatest peril. I went to the party, for forth-wick had always been eivit to me, and when I was presented to the Prince he inquired very cour-teously about General Grant. On my return I re-peated his remarks, for I always told Grant what-ever was said to me about him, of whatever char-acter; but he was in no degree mollihed. He was never good at concealing emotions of a har-her character, and disliked to the last all hollow cour-regies. The Eugeness heart some of his criticisms.

never good at conceating emotions of a harsher character, and disliked to the last all hollow contested by the part of the first months, almost the last weeks, of Grant's life, when he was closing his eyes upon the dissensions and rancors of this world, after he had forgiven the South and spoke kindly even of kosecrans and Jefferson Davis, he still retained an implicable dislike for Lonis Napoleon's acts and character, in the conclinding pages of his Memoirs—written under the very shadow of the seythe of the Destroyer—may be found these lives:

I did not blame France for her part in the scheme to erect a monarchy upon the ruins of the Mexican Republic. That was the scheme of one man atthout genius or merit. He had succeeded in stealing the Government of his country and mado a change in its form against the wishes and interests of his countrymen. He tried to play the part of the first Napoleon without the ability to sustain that role. He sought by new conquests to add to his empire and his glory; but the signal failure of his scheme of conquest was the precursor of his own overthrow.

ADAM BADEAU.

DROWNED HIMSELF FROM AN EAST RIVER PIER While Michael Burke, driver for a brick dealer, was unloading his cart at the foot of East Seventy-fourth. st., yesterday morning, he saw a man of middle age waik to the end of the per and begin deliberately to walk to the end of the per and begin deliberately to undress himself. The man looked like a laborer and wore shabby clothes. When he had taken of his hat coat and waistcoat, and had laid them carefully on the string siece, Burke called out: "What are you doing there!" Without waiting to reply the man jumped into the water. He was drowned, but his body could not be found. His hat, coat and waistcoat were carried to the police station in Fift, ninth-st. In one of the pockets was a lotter which had been sent on March 9 from an interior town of Pennaylvania to "Bernard Gerherity, No. 31 Grey's Ferry Road, Phitadelphia, care of Andrew Doyle." It merely contained the information that the writer, a friend of Gerherity, had found work. The letter also contained a tim-type pieture of a woman. The police could not find out where Gerherity had lived recently.

PERSECUTED WHEN SHE TRIED TO REFORM. Captain Clinchy and Detectives McCarthy and Corey made a raid on Augusta Stockel's house, No. 124 East Twenty-sec. October he said:

Enclosed I sent you two letture far alshed me by the Maximan Minister. One is from the agent of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and the original the two letture fully explaining theelf. How far the agent may enter the large that the content of the large that the content of the large that the content of the large that the large th